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CATALOGUE

OF

J. GALLUP'S

CHERRY ORCHARD

NURSERIES,

(Formerly Cable Nursery, established 1825,)

PITTSBURGH STREET,

TWO AND A HALF MILES SOUTH FROM

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

about 1850

CLEVELAND:
STEAM PRESS OF SMEAD & COWLES.

Cherry Orchard Nurseries.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This establishment, which has so long enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the public, without the aid of puffs or long catalogues, and which has become so widely known and so justly celebrated by the dissemination of several new varieties of Fruit, and by the superior beauty and productiveness of the Orchards, especially that of the Cherry, which may safely challenge the world to produce its equal for productiveness and profit, has during the last five years, since it came into the hands of the present proprietor, been greatly enlarged and improved by the addition of new lands, and increased propagation of Fruit Trees, &c.; and it is the intention of the proprietor to make it in all respects a first class establishment, for the cultivation and sale of Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Bulbous Roots, both as to the quantity grown, the correctness of name, excellence of varieties, and superior healthiness and vigor of constitution of every thing grown for sale.

His facilities for attaining these objects, the proprietor flatters himself, are unsurpassed.

1st. The grounds already occupied are about forty acres, having appropriated a part of his farm, lying about one mile from the Nursery, on Pittsburgh street, thus securing the advantages of almost every variety of soil, from a light sand to a strong clay loam; and more lands will be added from time to time, as the demand for Trees may warrant, as from the location of these Nurseries, near the populous city of Cleveland, the center of so many thoroughfares of trade, and from the peculiar adaptedness of the Lake borders to the production of hardy

trees and plants, it is confidently expected that this will become a point for the wholesale propagation and exportation of Fruit and Trees, equal to any in the country.

2d. The soil of these Nurseries is for the most part a moderately rich sandy loam, giving to the trees a strong, yet firm, well ripened growth, rendering them almost certain of success when transplanted, whatever be the nature of the soil to which they are removed, whether sand or clay. Experience has proved that most kinds of trees, grown on a rather loose sandy soil, are better provided with fibrous roots, of healthier, firmer wood, and are better prepared to withstand the accidents of carriage and transplanting, than those grown in a heavier, more compact soil. A heavy clay loam is, however, preferred for the Pear, Plum and Quince, being found to render them less liable to the leaf blight, and other diseases to which these trees are peculiarly liable. We have, therefore, made arrangements to cultivate these trees in future, entirely upon such soils, being satisfied that we can produce seedling stocks from our native varieties, far preferable to those imported from abroad. It has also been found that the climate of the Lake shore renders trees much hardier and better adapted to removal to every part of the country, especially to the more northern portions of the United States and the Canadas, than those grown in the interior of the country.

3d. Our Orchards contain several thousand bearing trees, in which we have tested nearly every variety cultivated in the Nursery; and we make it a rule in propagating, to cut scions from bearing trees only, except in cases of new varieties, and these are fruited as soon as possible by grafting into bearing trees, and before any large quantities are propagated from them. This practice cannot fail to preserve a greater degree of accuracy than can be obtained by any other system. The proprietor also personally superintends all operations necessary to ensure correctness, and can therefore with confidence recommend and warrant all trees sold by him, to be of the kinds they are represented to be.

4th. We make it a point to cultivate only such kinds as are of known and generally acknowledged merit, altogether discarding long lists of unproved varieties, as tending to mislead and perplex the cultivator.

We have thought it better to select a reasonable number of each season of those recommended by cultivators and pomologists in various parts of the country, and forming a perfect succession in ripening, from the very earliest to the very latest; and to add to each such descriptive remarks as will enable the most inexperienced at once to comprehend such of their peculiar qualities as is necessary to a judicious selection.

It will be the constant endeavor of the proprietor to see that every thing sent out shall be genuine, and free from all disease, and as perfect in growth and form as careful culture and judicious pruning can attain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents ordering of us, will oblige us by plainly writing out the names of every thing ordered, in a distinct list; stating age and size, and whether Dwarf or Standard Trees are wanted; with explicit directions for marking and shipping packages.

We cultivate large quantities of the leading market varieties of Fruit, and persons wishing to plant large orchards of several hundreds or thousands of trees, will find it an object to trade with us.

Dwarf Trees of the Apple, Pear and Cherry, on the Doucain, Quince and Mahaleb stocks, for Garden culture, can be furnished to those who desire them.

The prices annexed are for fair sized trees; very large or very small ones will vary.

Scions furnished at the rate of one doz. for the price of a tree of that kind; in larger quantities of the most numerously cultivated kinds, very reasonable.

All articles will be carefully labeled, and packed in the very best manner, for any place or distance, for which a

moderate charge will be made, to cover the cost of material.

All packages delivered at the Rail Road, Canal, or Steamboat, and Trees to any part of the city, free of charge.

All orders, post paid, and accompanied by a draft for the amount, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to.

No credit will be given for a less amount than $25, and where credit is given, a satisfactory note payable at Bank will be required.

All articles at the risk of the owner after being shipped.

All letters requiring information will receive immediate attention.

The season of transplanting is here, from the middle of October till the freezing of the ground, in Autumn; and from the middle or last of March till the opening of the buds, in the Spring.

We would advise those ordering trees from a distance, by all means to send their orders in the Autumn, as this season is much preferable for shipping to the West or South, on account of the delays which occasionally occur in the Spring, waiting for the opening of navigation.

When trees are taken to colder or more exposed situations, or when they are partially injured by transportation, or when they are intended to be planted on a wet, cold soil, it is best to cover or *bury* them entirely up in dry ground till Spring, when they may be planted out early.

The Fruits in this Catalogue are arranged in the order of their excellence and ripening, thinking that the convenience of our customers in making selections, would be promoted thereby.

HOW TO PREPARE AND PLANT A TREE.

I. PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—Let the ground where an Orchard is to be planted, be well and deeply plowed. Where this is not practicable, as in

yards and lawns, a circle of at least 6 to 8 feet in diameter, where each tree is to be planted, should be well dug or spaded up.

If your soil is sandy or gravelly, dig holes sufficiently deep to allow the tree to stand a trifle deeper when planted than it stood in the Nursery, after allowing for the settling of the soil; and sufficiently wide to allow all the roots to be spread out in their natural position. *But if your soil is compact, or in the least inclining to wet*, the ground should first be plowed deep or spaded to the depth of the soil only, and the roots placed nearly level with the surface of the ground. A gentle mound, 6 or 8 feet in diameter, should be formed, covering the roots of the tree to the required depth.

If your land has a hard pan sub-soil, be careful to avoid the too common error of digging "deep holes," which only serve as reservoirs to hold stagnant water, and endanger the life of your tree.

The sub-soil in such cases should never be broken up, unless a continuous drain is dug to conduct away the water. A better way to obtain a very deep soil, is to plow or dig a deep trench from one side of the Orchard to the other, so as to form a drain, and to plant the rows of trees over this.

II. PREPARATION OF THE ROOTS.—The roots of all trees taken from the Nursery, are of necessity more or less mutilated, and reduced in quantity.

The broken and bruised parts should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood; this prevents the parts from decaying, and greatly assists the emission of new roots and fibres.

III. PREPARATION OF THE TOPS.—In consequence of the reduction of the roots, it is necessary, in order to restore the balance of the tree, that the top should be correspondingly reduced. The smaller branches should be entirely cut out, and the larger ones intended for the frame work of the tree, should be cut back to within two or three buds of their base. This lessens the extent of surface from which the sap is exhaled, and the few buds left remaining are stimulated to send out strong,

vigorous shoots, which will soon replace the branches that have been pruned off.

These remarks are equally applicable to all trees and shrubs, fruit and ornamental, except evergreens, which seldom require pruning.

IV. PLANTING.—Having the tree pruned and the ground prepared as above directed, set the tree in the place prepared for it, carefully straightening out the roots; let one person hold the tree in its position, while the other shovels the earth in among the roots, carefully filling every interstice, and bringing every root in complete contact with the soil, being especially careful not to leave any hollows under the crown or center of the root. A small cavity here, by exposing the roots to the drying of the atmosphere contained in it, will completely prevent the circulation of sap in all the portions of the root so exposed. Many trees are no doubt lost by inattention to this precaution.

When the roots are nearly covered, sufficient water may be thrown on to wash the earth evenly in among the roots, and allowed to settle away; then cover to the required depth, and press it gently down with the foot, leaving a slight basin around the body of the tree. During this operation, the tree should be held firmly in one position; the practice of shaking the tree backwards and forwards in order to settle the earth in among the roots, should never be resorted to, as it doubles up the roots and prevents the circulation of the sap.

The position of the tree should be a little leaning to the south-west, to enable it to withstand the prevailing winds, and to shield the trunk from the direct rays of the sun.

V. STAKING.—If tall, or much exposed to winds, a strong stake should be planted with the tree, on the south-west side of it, to which it should be tied with long wisps of straw, or other material that will prevent chafing.

VI. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot or two farther, four to six inches of rough manure, straw, saw-

dust, spent tan, shavings, or litter of any kind. This completely protects from the effects of drought, and renders watering entirely unnecessary, by maintaining an equal temperature and moisture about the roots, continually. This practice should be considered indispensable, especially in dry ground, and it is highly advantageous everywhere, both in Spring and Fall planting.

VII. AFTER CULTURE.—The after culture of a young tree should be precisely similar to that given to a hill of corn or potatoes—the ground kept clean and free from weeds, for a number of years, at least until they become of bearing size. Low hoed crops, as potatoes, turnips, beans, &c., are the best for this purpose, but corn will answer. If found necessary to seed down an orchard, it should never remain but a year or two, before being again broken up and planted. Thorough cultivation of the ground will cause a tree to advance more in five years, than it will in ten, if allowed to remain in grass or cropped with grain.

Trees and shrubs planted in lawns and grass plots, should have a circle of several feet, according to the size of the tree—kept clear of grass and weeds, by constant spading and turning over.

CATALOGUE.

APPLES.

Price, 15 to 25 cents each—$12,50 to $18,00 per 100.

The following varieties form an unbroken succession throughout the year, and are the very best of their respective seasons. The kinds more particularly desirable as market fruits, and which are cultivated largely, are printed in large type.

Class I—Summer Apples.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium size, acid, productive, best early variety, ripening in July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Medium size, mild, sub-acid, good bearer; August.

SWEET BOUGH.—Large size, sweet, excellent and productive; August.

RED ASTRACAN.—Large, acid, beautiful and good; August.

EARLY JOE.—A small sized, deep red, delicious apple, profuse bearer; last of August.

GOLDEN SWEET.—Large, sweet, excellent market variety, good bearer; August.

AMER. SUMMER PEARMAIN.—Medium, sub-acid, rich, bears early and abundant; first April.

Class II—Autumn Apples.

PORTER.—Rather large, very fine; September.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Very large, first quality, very productive; September and October.

LOWELL, OR ORANGE.—Large, superior quality, and good bearer; September and October.

JERSEY SWEET.—Medium, good bearer, first quality both for table and cooking; September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Medium, handsome, sells well in market, not high flavored; Sept. and Oct.

FALL PIPPIN.—Very large, rich and delicious, esteemed everywhere; Oct. to Dec.

RAMBO.—Medium, sub-acid, very popular in all localities; Oct. to Jan.

Class III—Winter Apples.

BELMONT.—Large, excellent, and profuse bearer, very popular in Ohio; Oct. to Feb.

RHODE ISL. GREENING—Large, well known and popular everywhere, great and constant bearer; November to March.

CANADA REINETTE.—Very large and fine, good bearer; Nov. to March.

PECK'S PLEASANT.—Large, very fair and fine, bears abundantly; Nov. to April.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER.—Large, handsome, regular and good bearer; Nov. to April.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG.—Large, rich, high flavored, moderate bearer; Nov. to April.

LADY APPLE.—Very small and beautiful, sells high in New York, fanciful and good; mid-winter.

RICHFIELD NONSUCH.—Large, rich, splendid market apple; Dec. to April.

SEEK-NO FARTHER.—Rather large, excellent, and good bearer, always fair; Dec. to April.

LADIES' SWEET.—Large, excellent, and high flavored, best winter sweet apple; Jan. to April.

SWAAR.—Large, yellow, rich, one of the finest winter apples; Nov. to May.

BALDWIN.—Large, splendid apple, very productive, considered in New England the best winter apple.

NORTHERN SPY.—Large, rich and good, a great keeper, keeps fresh till July, becoming very popular.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.—In some localities, one of the best, long keeping apples; requires rich, limestone soil.

ROXBURY RUSSET.—Medium size, fine flavor, a great bearer, keeps till June, probably the most profitable long keeping variety.

TEWKSBURY WINTER BLUSH.—Small, good flavored, very productive, keeps till July, valuable as a long keeper only.

The following varieties are all valuable, and most of them rank among the very best, and can be recommended to amateurs and others who wish to make large collections; but a large number of varieties, even though of superior quality, is not desirable or profitable for orchard culture:

Summer Rose,	August.
Summer Queen,	"
Sine Qua Non,	"
Benoni,	"
Williams' Favorite,	Sept.
Drap d'Or,	"
Hawley; new,	Sept. to Oct.
Fenton Sweet,	" "
Autumn Strawberry,	" "
Pomme Royale	" "
Stroat,	" "
St. Lawrence,	" "
Twenty Ounce,	Oct. to Jan.
Mother Apple,	" "
Cooper,	" "
Black Gilliflower,	" "
Bourassa,	" "
Ramsdell's Winter Sweet,	" "
Blue Pearmain,	Nov. to Feb.
Hubbardston Nonsuch,	" "
Dutch Mignonne,	Nov. to March.
Wine Apple,	" "
Wagener; new,	" "
Jonathan,	Dec. to April.
Brabant Bellflower,	" "
Danvers' Winter Sweet,	" "
Rawle's Janette,	Dec. to May.
Talman's Sweet,	" "
Fort Miami,	" "
Vandervere,	" "
Romanite,	Jan. to June.

Crabs.

LARGE RED SIBERIAN,
LARGE YELLOW SIBERIAN, } Fine for preserving.
SMALL RED SIBERIAN.—Ornamental.

PEARS.

Class I—Summer Pears.

Price, 37½ to 75 Cents each; $30 to $40 per 100.

The following varieties are all worked upon Pear Seedling Stocks, and ripening in succession, cannot fail to afford an excellent selection:

MADELEINE.—Medium size, melting, sweet, and delicate, the very best early pear; 1st to 10th July.

OSBAND'S SUMMER.—Medium sized, excellent fruit, half melting, very productive; early in August.

BLOODGOOD.—Medium, buttery, melting and rich, an American pear of the first quality; middle of August.

DEARBORN'S SEEDLING.—Medium or small, melting and delicious, bears young and profusely, one of the very best early summer pears; last of August.

JULIENNE.—Medium, half buttery, sweet and good on light soils, productive and bears young; last of August.

BARTLETT.—One of the most popular pears, large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor, one of the most profitable pears in all localities; first to last of Sept.

TYSON.—Rather large, melting, juicy and fine flavor, a fine summer variety; September.

ANDREWS.—Rather Large, melting, vinous flavor, regular qearer; September.

Class II—Autumn Pears.

STEVENS' GENESEE.—Large, buttery, fine flavored, tree vigorous and highly productive; Sept. and Oct.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY.—One of the finest of all pears, large, beautiful and delicious, tree a great bearer and good grower; September and October.

FONDANTE D'AUTOMME.—Medium, juicy, rich and delicious one of the best pears grown; Sept. and Oct.

FLEMISH BEAUTY.—Large, juicy, melting, rich and delicious, strong grower, productive, valuable for orchard culture; Sept. and Oct.

ONONDAGA, OR SWAN'S ORANGE.—Very large, melting, high flavored, extremely productive, one of the best large Pears; Oct. and Nov.

WHITE DOYENNE, OR VIRGALIEU.—Well known and universally esteemed of the highest excellence for garden or orchard culture; Oct. and Nov.

SECKEL.—The very standard of excellence as to flavor, small, but a good bearer, and fruit always fair, tree of slow growth; Oct. and Nov.

Class III—Winter Pears.

PASSE COLMAR.—Large, buttery, juicy, rich, hardy, productive and valuable; Nov. to Jan.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium, buttery and rich, one of the best early winter pears; Nov. to Jan.

BEURRE D'AREMBURG.—Large, melting, rich, vinous flavored, vigorous and productive; Dec. and Jan.

COLUMBIA.—A large, handsome, native pair, melting, rich, buttery, remarkably productive; Nov. to Jan.

PRINCE'S ST. GERMAIN.—Medium, juicy, fine flavored, keeps through the winter.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD.—Large, handsome and fair, of good, but not first rate quality, yet very valuable as an orchard and market fruit, productive, good for cooking.

Anise Joanette,.....July.
Jargonelle, ...First of Aug.
Summer Bell, or Windsor, ...End of Aug.
Summer Fancreal, ...First Sept.
Rostiezer, ... " "
Beurre Bosc, ...Sept.
Buffum, ... "
Beurre Diel, ...Oct. to Dec.
Dix, ... " "
Duchess d'Angouleme, ... " "

Washington, ...Sept.
Napoleon, ...Nov, Dec.
Van Mons Leon Le Clerc, ... " "
Easter Beurre, ...Nov. to May.

PEARS ON QUINCE.

Price 50 to 75 cents—$40 to $50 per 100.

The following varieties have been found well adapted to working on the Quince, producing Dwarf trees which are admirably adapted to garden culture, occupying but little space, and producing fruit much earlier than can be obtained on Standard trees, many of them bearing in from 3 to 6 years from the bud.

Madeleine,
Dearborn's Seedling,
Summer Bell,
Julienne,
Bartlett,
Tyson,
Stevens' Genesee,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,
White Doyenne,
Onondaga,
Glout Morceau,
Vicar of Winkfield,
Beurre D'Aremburg,
Easter Beurre,
Duchess D'Angouleme.

QUINCES.

Price, 25 to 50 Cents each.

☞ Apple, or Orange Quince.—Large, productive, best for market.

Pear Shaped Quince.—Smaller, and not as good as Orange.

Portugal Quince.—Large, fine quality, but spare bearer.

Augers for Stocks.
Upright " do.

CHERRIES.

Price, 37½ to 75 cents—$40 to $50 per 100.

The merits of this Fruit are but little known, even by the majority of those who are tolerably well acquainted with fine fruits.

It is commonly supposed that this fruit lasts but a short time, and is therefore of but little value; but a judicious selection from the following lists, will enable the cultivator to secure fine Cherries for a period of nearly three months. In some sections, especially in Northern Ohio, this fruit has become quite an Orchard tree, and plantations of this fruit have been found to be the most profitable of any Orchard investments. An Orchard of 100 trees, upon our grounds, produced in 1845, over $1000 worth of Cherries.

In localities where this tree does not prove perfectly hardy, selections should be made from our native seedling varieties, and from the Duke and Morello classes, which are nearly or quite as hardy as the Apple.

Class I--Heart Cherries.

Heart-shaped, with tender flesh; Trees rapid growth.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.—Medium size, moderate bearer. Ripe early in June.

BEAUMAN'S MAY.—Small, tender, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Early, middle of June.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK.—Large, rich and excellent; very productive. Last of June.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, rather good flavor, immense bearer, and very profitable as a market fruit. Last of June.

BLACK HEART.—Rather large, tender and good, very prolific. First of July.

ELTON.—Large, rich and delicious, very productive and valuable. End of June.

COE'S TRANSPARENT.—Medium size, tender, sweet and fine. End of June. New.

BLACK EAGLE.—Large, rich and high flavored, very productive and good. First to 15th July.

SPARHAWK'S HONEY.—Medium, sweet and delicious, very productive. Middle to last of July.

AMERICAN AMBER.—Medium size, tender, sweet and delicious, hangs long on the tree, vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

DOWNER'S LATE RED.—Rather large, tender and juicy; when fully ripe is most delicious; very productive, and valuable on account of its lateness. Tenth to 20th July.

Davenport's Early,	White Tartarian,
Downton,	Elliott's Favorite,
Ohio Beauty,	Black Hawk.

Class II--Bigarreau Cherries.

Mainly distinguished from the former Class, by their firm flesh.

ROCKPORT BIGARREAU.—Large, half-tender, sweet, one of the best. Ripe middle of June.

CLEVELAND BIGARREAU.—Large, excellent, and productive. 20th June.

YELLOW SPANISH.—Large, firm fleshed, juicy, and delicious; one of the best and most profitable Cherries. Ripe end of June.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU.—Very large, pale yellow, with a red cheek, flesh firm, sweet, fruit of monstrous size, almost as large as plums, bears enormous crops, a great market cherry. 1st July.

AMERICAN HEART.—Large, sweet, juicy, productive and good. Early in July.

Holland Bigarreau,	China Bigarreau,
Kirtland's Mary,	Florence,
Late Bigarreau,	White Bigarreau,

Tradescant's Black Heart.

Class III--Duke and Morello Cherries.

Trees of these two classes are of smaller size and slower growth than the preceding. Fruit round, or near-

ly so. The Dukes have usually stout, erect branches, and some of them quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit invariably. The perfect hardiness of these two classes renders them peculiarly appropriate to localities where the Hearts and Bigarreaus do not thrive well.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Early, very valuable for cooking through the month of June.

MAY DUKE.—Large, sub-acid, rich, hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; June. An old and excellent variety.

BELLE DE CHOISY.—Medium size, tender, melting, sweet and rich; shy bearer. End of June.

BELLE MAGNIFIQUE.—Large, splendid late cherry, rather acid, but juicy and rich, good for cooking, and for table when fully ripe. Slow grower, but most profuse bearer. Last of July.

LATE DUKE.—Large, late and excellent. End of July.

CARNATION.—Large, rich and excellent; profuse bearer. July.

PLUMSTONE MORELLO.—Best of all the Morellos; large, rich and fine. July and Aug.

English Morello, Reine Hortense,
Donna Maria, Shannon.

PEACHES.

Price 15 cents—$12,50 per 100.

The following varieties are believed to be the very best of their season. Those in large type, form an excellent succession of market varieties, and are cultivated largely, to meet the wants of those planting large orchards for this purpose.

EARLY TILLOTSON.—An excellent early variety, medium size, ripening about the middle of August; subject to mildew.

EARLY YORK.—Serrate, medium size, juicy, rich and excellent, very prolific, one of the best orchard varieties; ripe same as the preceding.

EARLY YELLOW RARERIPE.—Large, productive and good, a great market variety, ripening among the earliest; middle of Aug.

COOLEDGE'S FAVORITE.—Rather large, beautiful, juicy, rich, productive. Middle to end of Aug.

LARGE EARLY YORK.—Large and beautiful, tree vigorous and productive, one of the very best; end of August.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.—Large, bears moderate crops of the first quality.

GROSSE MIGNONNE.—Large, juicy, rich vinous flavor, good bearer; end of Aug.

WHITE IMPERIAL.—Medium, rich and good flavor, hardy, good bearer; end of Aug.

CABLE'S EARLY MELOCOTON.—Large, yellow, handsome, fine flavor, productive and valuable; 1st Sept.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Large, yellow, good quality, prolific, one of the most popular orchard varieties; 1st Sept.

YELLOW ALBERGE.—Medium, juicy and rich, hardy, productive; 1st Sept.

FARNSWORTH'S YELLOW.—Large, productive and excellent: 1st Sept.

HONEST JOHN.—Large, handsome and productive, valuable market fruit; beginning Sept.

MORRIS' WHITE.—Large, excellent, sweet and rich; middle of Sept.

MORRIS' RED RARERIPE.—Large, showy, sweet, rich and excellent, very productive, and valuable market fruit; Sept.

RED RARERIPE.—Large, a fine old variety, productive and good; Sept.

OLD MIXON FREE.—Large, juicy, rich, tree hardy and exceedingly productive, a standard orchard variety; middle Sept.

CABLE'S LATE MELOCOTON.—Large, handsome and splendid peach; last of Sept.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—A superb yellow peach, very large, productive and good, valuable late market peach; last of Sept.

PENFIELD'S SEEDLING.—Rather large, deep gold color, tender, juicy, sweet and rich, profuse and regular bearer, very hardy, bears young; a new seedling of Ohio.

ONSTINE.—Very large, of first quality, tree very large and vigorous, enormous bearer, very late; last Sept. and 1st Oct., new; origin Lorain Co., Ohio.

SMOCK'S FREE.—An excellent late market variety; 1st of Oct.; large and fine quality.

WARD'S LATE FREE.—Above medium, juicy, rich and good; very valuable as a late freestone variety, for table, market, or preserving; good bearer; ripe 10th to 20th Oct.

Golden Rareripe,	Royal George,
President,	Prince's Paragon,
Malta,	Snow Peach,
Columbia,	Admirable Late.

Clingstones.

LEMON CLING.—Very large, beautiful, lemon-shaped, rich and vinous, excellent for preserving, productive; end of Sept.

HYSLOP'S CLING.—Large, juicy, rich, delicious. One of the very best for market or gardens. Late, 15th to 20th Oct. Very handsome and productive.

BLOOD CLING.—Blood red flesh. Last of Oct.

HEATH CLING.—Large, beautiful, rich and delicious, very late, may be kept through Nov.; bears good crops regularly.

NECTARINES.

The Nectarines differ only from the Peach, in having a smooth skin.

Being, like the Plum, liable to the attacks of the curculio, it should be planted in the same enclosure.

Hunt's Tawny;	Sept.	Elruge;	Sept.
Violet Hative;	"	Boston;	"

PLUMS.

Price, 37½ to 50 Cents; $30 to $40 per 100.

The Plum tree thrives best on a stiff heavy soil. The curculio has become so great an evil in the cultivation of this crop, that it is necessary to use some means to check its destructive habits, at least in part. The best advice we can give, at present, is to plant the trees in a separate enclosure, placing pigs, hens and geese therein, to destroy the grubs as they fall from the tree.

Should the depredation of this insect continue, we have no doubt it will be found profitable to protect the finer varieties of this fruit, the Nectarine and Apricot, by means of bars or nets thrown over the whole tree or orchard. For this purpose, the trees would be grown as dwarf standards, or with low branching heads, which form is indeed preferable for the fruit garden.

EARLY ORLEANS.—Medium size, great bearer, sweet and good, early; middle of Aug.

IMPERIAL GAGE.—Large, rich and delicious, one of the best and most productive of Plums; middle of August.

HULING'S SUPERB.—Large and handsome, fine flavored, very excellent and productive; middle of Aug.

GREEN GAGE.—Small, but of first quality; middle of August.

YELLOW GAGE.—Large, good and very productive; middle of August.

SMITH'S ORLEANS.—Very large, rich and excellent, very productive; last of August.

WASHINGTON.—Large, magnificent, sweet and good, exceedingly productive, one of the best; last of Aug.

DUANE'S FRENCH PURPLE.—Very large and handsome, very productive and excellent; first of Sept.

REINE CLAUDE.—Productive and fine variety; middle of Sept.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Very large, late and handsome, valuable and productive; last of Sept.

LATE DAMSON.—Small, ripens in Oct.

FROST GAGE.—Rather small, immense bearer, very late; Oct.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Small, good for drying and preserving.

APRICOTS.

Although the Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, yet there are comparatively few persons who have ever seen or tasted it. The value of this fruit is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening, between Cherries and Peaches. As the tree is rather tender, it has been common to plant it on the south side of buildings or walls, but in such situations the buds are liable to open so early as to be destroyed by the late spring frosts. A northern exposure is better than a southern one. The fruit is liable to attacks of the curculio, in the same manner as the Plum.

Planting against walls and near walks, is counted the best, as they are easily protected by cloths from late spring frosts, and the curculio is frightened away by the constantly passing of people near the tree.

EARLY GOLDEN.—Small, very hardy, and productive; beginning of July.

BREDA.—Small, hardy and prolific; end of July.

MOORPARK.—Large, sweet, juicy and rich, very productive; middle of Aug.

PEACH.—Very large, quite similar to Moorpark.

Large Early, Royal,
Purple, or Black, Large Red.

GRAPES.

Price, 25 to 37½ cents—$12,50 to $20 per 100.

The following varieties are perfectly hardy, in almost every part of this country and the Canadas.

The Grape requires a deep, rich, warm soil, and severe pruning, to insure productiveness and fine flavor. Full exposure to the sun, by training on a south wall, or side of a building, is highly advantageous.

CLINTON.—Small berries, hardy, inferior to the Isabella, but ripening two or three weeks earlier.

ISABELLA.—Very popular variety, bunches large; berries large, juicy, sweet; bears immense crops, under the most ordinary management; 1st Oct.

CATAWBA.—Berries large, red, best flavor, and best for making wine, hardy and productive; 1st to the middle of Oct.

CURRANTS.

Price 15 cents each—$1,50 per doz.

RED DUTCH.—Large, twice the size of the Common Red.

BLACK NAPLES.—Large, valuable for jams and jellies, great bearer.

VICTORIA.—Very large, bright red, bunches five or six inches long.

WHITE DUTCH.—Milder than the Red.

CHERRY CURRANT.—Largest of all Currants, over an inch in circumference!

MISSOURI FLOWERING CURRANT.—Ornamental.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price 20 cents each—$2,00 per doz.

The Gooseberry is often destroyed by the effects of mildew. This can be prevented by covering the ground with straw, sawdust, leaves, moss or other litter. The Gooseberry requires a very deep rich soil.

Large English, Ne Plus Ultra,
Champagne, Crown Bob,
White Smith.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price 25 cents per doz.—$1,00 per 100.

Plantations of the Strawberry may be made either in the Fall or Spring. The situation should be open to the sun and air, and the soil rich and deep.

Plant in rows two to three feet apart each way, cultivate well the first season, after which it is common to allow the plants to take care of themselves, with the exception of a thorough weeding with the hand, as they will cover the whole ground by the end of the first or second season. In garden culture it is better to grow them in alternate spaces of three feet each, keeping the spaces between the rows covered with straw or sawdust.

BURR'S SEEDLING.—Rather large, very prolific, hardy, good quality, the most profitable market and one of the best dessert varieties.

BURR'S NEW PINE.—Large, very delicious and high flavored, hardy and productive, one of the best.

HUDSON.—Medium size, firm, acid, fine for market.

PROLIFIC HAUTBOIS.—Large, very productive, peculiar musky flavor.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING.—Highly esteemed, very large and very excellent. Moderate bearer in some places.

Willey, Dundee,
Methoven Scarlet, Western Queen,
Crimson Cone.

RASPBERRIES.

Price 10 cents each—75 cents per doz.

Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp,
Fastolf, Franconia,
Large Fruited Monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Price 25 to 50 cents.

Almond, Sweet,
do. Great Fruited,
Filberts, several varieties,
Walnut, Black,
do. Butternut.
Berberry, several varieties,
Custard Apple, or Pawpaw,
Mulberry, Black English,
do. White "

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus, Giant.....$2,00 per 100.
Horse Radish.....$2,00 per 100.
Rhubarb.....25 cents each—$2,00 per doz.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Class I--Deciduous, such as shed their leaves annually.

Price 25 to 50 cents each.

Abele, or Silver Leaf Poplar.
Mountain Ash, European.
do. " American.
Alianthus, or Tree of Heaven.
Catalpa; sweet scented.
Acacia, three thorned; used for hedges.

Double Flowering Cherry; double white blossoms.
Weeping Cherry, drooping branches.
Double Flowering Almond.
Elm, American White.
Cornus, or Dogwood, white flowering.
Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree.
Horse Chestnut, English white flowering.
do. " Ohio Buckeye.
Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Laburnum, or Golden Chain.
Larch, European.
do. American,
Linden, or Lime, European.
do. American, or Basswood.
Magnolia, several kinds.
Tulip tree, or American Whitewood.
Sugar Maple.
Scarlet or Soft Maple.
Silver Leaved Maple.
Double Flowering Peach.
Crisp Leaved Ash.
Variegated do.
Golden do.
Weeping do.
Pawlonia.
Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead.
Weeping Willow.
Golden Willow.
English or Green Willow.

Class II--Evergreen Ornamental Trees.

Price 25 to 50 cents each.

Arbor Vita, American, for ornamental hedges.
" " Chinese, " " "
White Cedar.
Red do.
White Pine.
Yellow do.

Silver or Balsam Fir.
Silver Fir, European.
Norway Spruce.
American White Spruce.
Black or Double Spruce.
Hemlock; drooping branches; makes a fine tree or hedge.

The above are all highly ornamental as trees or shrubs, for lawns or hedges, and can be supplied in large or small quantities. Price per 100 or 1000 very low.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Class I--Deciduous.

Price 25 to 50 cents each.

Rose Acacia, or Moss Locust, showy pink flowers, three crops in a season.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon, single, white and purple.
" " " double red.
" " " double variegated.
" " " double blue, all very showy flowering shrubs.

Dwarf Flowering Almond, very pretty.

Snow Ball, a favorite and showy shrub.

Lilac, common purple, " "
do. " white; 25 cents.

Mezereon, pink, very desirable, blooms in March.
do. white.

Privet, or Prim, spikes of white flowers and black berries.

BERBERRY, common red, fruited.

" several varieties, beautiful foliage, flowers and fruit.

DOGWOOD, red branched; branches blood red in winter.

YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT.

AMERICAN ELDER TREE.

HAWTHORN, English white.

HORSE CHESTNUT, dwarf, white; a most desirable shrub, long spikes of delicate flowers in July and Aug.

JAPAN QUINCE, an elegant flowering shrub.

RED TARTARIAN, OR TREE HONEYSUCKLE.

WHITE " " beautiful hardy shrubs, the first to show their leaves and flowers in the Spring.

SNOW BERRY, OR SNOW DROP.

STRAWBERRY TREE, OR BURNING BUSH, highly ornamental, bearing a profusion of scarlet berries that hang on through the Winter.

SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE.

do. " " double flowering.

Class II--Evergreen Ornamental Shrubs.

Price 25 to 50 cents.

SCOTCH BROOM; has beautiful showy flowers in June.

DWARF BOX, for edging walks; 25 to 50 cents per yard.

TREE BOX, common.

" " striped leaved; these are fine evergreen shrubs, but of very slow growth.

ENGLISH YEW, dense headed dark green foliage; $1,00

IRISH YEW, a very erect tapering tree, very dark sombre green foliage; $1,00.

VINCA PERIWINKLE, OR MYRTLE, beautiful for wreaths.

CLIMBING SHRUBS.

Price 25 to 50 cents.

BIGNONIA, OR TRUMPET CREEPER; large trumpet shaped flowers, a splendid hardy climbing plant.

HONEYSUCKLE, monthly, fragrant.

" common woodbine.

" yellow flowered.

IVY, Irish or Giant, evergreen, rather tender.

" American, or VIRGINIA CREEPER, beautiful foliage, becoming bright scarlet in the Autumn; very picturesque.

PEONIES.

Price 25 to 50 cents.

Tree Peony,
Red, double,
White fragrant,
Red, single,
Variegated, double,
Pink fragrant.

HEDGE PLANTS.

White Thorn.....$5,00 per 100
Honey Locust..... " "
Osage Orange.....$2,00 per 100, or $15,00 per 1000
Privet, or Prim.....50 cents per 100

Evergreens.

Arbor Vitæ, American, 1 to 2 feet high,
$ 5,00 per 100, or $30,00 per 1000
Hemlock, 1 to 2 feet high...$5,00 per 100, or $30 per 1000
Red Cedar.....$5,00 per 100, or $30 per 1000

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Dahlias, a good assortment of varieties;
25 to 50 cents each—$2,00 per doz.

Hyacinths, a good assortment, double and single;
25 cents each, $2,00 per doz.

Tulips, a fine assortment of the best varieties;
25 cents each, $2,00 per doz.

New and choice varieties received yearly.

Tiger Lily	12½ c. each,	$1,00	per doz.
White Lily	12½ "	$1,00	"
Crocus	25 "	$2,00	"
Snow Drop	25 "	$2,00	"
Daffodils	12½ "	$1,00	"
Blue Bell	12½ "	$1,00	"

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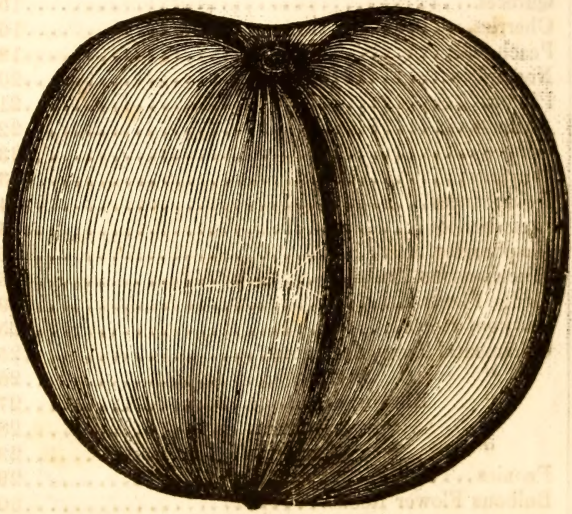

[Cable's Early Melocoton.]